

WORKERS OF ALL COUNTRIES, UNITE!



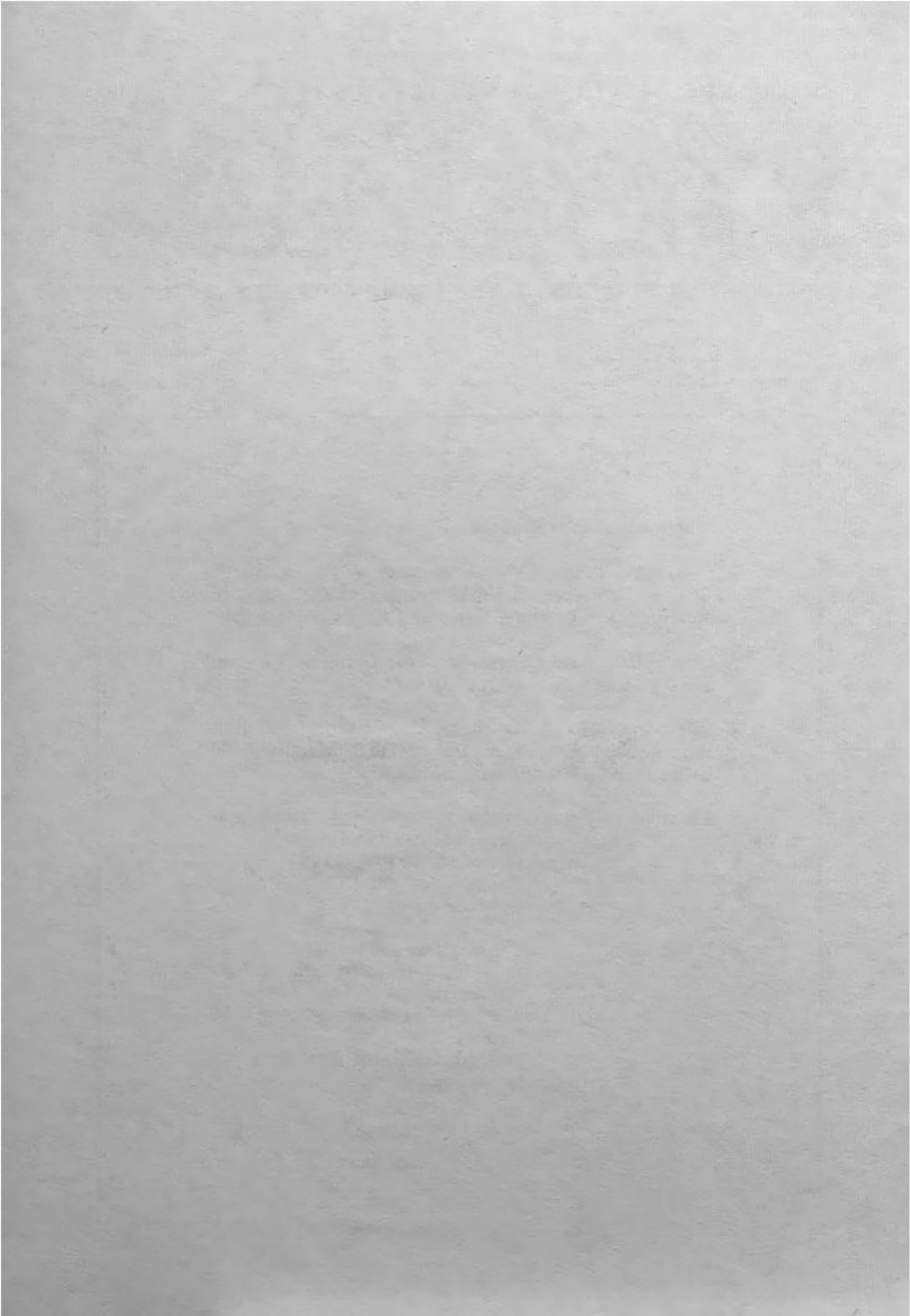
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STATEMENT

The court case against the fascist MHP (Nationalist Action Party) has been finally opened. The judgement of the fascist movement by the military dictatorship shows first of all the following: This court case is an achievement of the struggles of the working class, of our people, of all progressive forces, and of the patriotic officers since long years. This court case is reflecting also the contradiction within the military rule, between the pro-fascists and those who are against fascism. However, without the consistent struggle of our people, no force could be able to put these people enemies before the courts.

However, the most reactionary circles started to act , in order to protect the MHP and to direct the attack on the working class and progressive forces more intensively. The court case against the fascist MHP which was supported and mobilised by the most aggressive imperialist circles and collaborating monopolies has cultivated the feeling of revenge of the most reactionary, militarist and collaborating sections of the junta, of the aggressive enemies of the people within MİT (National Security Organisation) and the police, and of the leaders of AP (Justice Party) . Now these forces are trying to avoid from the results of the court case opened against the fascist MHP. Under the black banner of anticommunism, they are launching a counter-attack against the progressive forces, in order to save this bloody gang of murder. They are trying to benefit from the court cases against DİSK, Köy-Koop, and Töb-Der, and they are planning provocations against the communists and all progressive forces.

Thus, the massive trial of the fascists is going parallel with a hard struggle between the progressive forces and the reactionary forces, patriots and collaborators, people and the enemies of the people. Thus, the future of this court case depends on this struggle. Those circles within the military rule who are against the fascist MHP, by approving the anticommunist attacks on the progressive forces, are weakening the forces against fascism and terrorism. Thus, they are torpedoing the court case against MHP which they opened themselves, and they are bowing before the most reactionary circles who are protecting the MHP. The attack on the victims of the fascist terror contradicts their words of " eradicating the roots of terrorism ". The increase of the repressions on the progressive and patriotic forces in a period, when US administration and the ruling circles of NATO are exacerbating their pressure on our country, is for the benefit of those who want to make our country a tool for the imperialist adventures, and is giving strength to them.

Those who believe that the fascist leaders will spontaneously get the punishments they deserved to at the end of the court case against the fascist MHP , are mistaken. Those who believe that all their murders, their plans

hostile to the people, the ties of the fascist MHP with imperialist centers, with the collaborating monopolies, with the AP-circles, their extensions within the state apparatus will spontaneously come to light, are in a grave mistake. They are forgetting the resistances of the neo-fascist forces connected to international imperialist centers, and of the most reactionary forces inside and outside the army against this tendency. They are turning their back to the fact that every hit to the fascist movement and the reaction is followed by intensive attacks on the progressive forces. While the voice of our working people who are deprived of democratic rights and freedoms is being silenced, the reactionary press is shamelessly defending the bloody gangs of murder. The fascist and Maoist media is being published freely. In this situation, the realities declared by the military attorney could only be spread among our people through the relentless efforts of the progressive forces. Only through the unity of action of all democratic forces, of all patriotic forces inside and outside the army, the court case against the MHP could turn into a landscale antifascist struggle with the active participation of the people. Without the resistance against the attacks on the progressive forces, without the defence of the democratic rights and freedoms, without the creation of a massive solidarity movement with the leaders and members of DİSK, Köy-Koop and Töb-Der, this court case against the fascist MHP could not end up successfully.

The accuse of the military attorney, shows how the fascists murdered thousands of human beings with the cover of "combatting communism". It is impossible to wage a consistent antifascist struggle without repelling anticommunism and anti-Sovietism. Only fascists and the most reactionary forces could benefit from the enmity against the best sons and daughters of our people, against the communists. The compatriotism among the communists, all antifascist, democratic and patriotic forces must be reinforced. This is an imminent task of the day.

Let us not allow the court case against the fascist MHP to be deflated! Let us expose the ties of the MHP with the CIA, imperialist circles, collaborating monopolies, counter-guerilla, and the AP-leadership! Let us display the bloody murders which are still unknown, the aims hostile to the people and the enmity against democracy of the fascists! Let us make our people know the real face of this wild anticommunism, those who benefit from it, and how it gives painful results! Let us raise the solidarity with all the progressive forces who are under investigations, under arrest and under pressure!

12 May 1981

Central Committee
Communist Party of Turkey

THE MEETING OF COMRADE İ.BİLEN, GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE CC OF THE CPT AND COMRADE V.BILAK, MEMBER OF THE PRESIDUM AND SECRETARY OF THE CC OF THE CP OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Comrade İ. Bilen, General Secretary of the CC of the CPT and comrade V. Bilak, member of the presidium and secretary of the CC of Czechoslovakia met on 1 June 1981. At the meeting, the representatives of the two parties gave information on the work of their parties. At the meeting which took place in a comradely and sincere atmosphere, the representatives of the CPT and CP of

Czechoslovakia exchanged views on the actual international problems. They agreed to develop the mutual cooperation between the two parties further more.

CPT TOOK PART IN THE CONGRESSES OF THE GERMAN CP AND SOCIALIST UNITY PARTY OF WEST BERLIN

A delegation of the CPT took part in the VI. Congress of the German Communist Party. The representative of the CPT addressed the Congress on behalf of the working class and communists of Turkey. Said: "The VI. Congress of the German CP proves that the communists of Federal Germany are ready to overcome the tasks of the 80's in the light of the teaching of Marx, Engels and Lenin. The German CP is staying in the frontmost line of the struggle against the plans to deploy American nuclear missiles to Western Europe." The representative appreciated highly the struggle of the German CP for the economic, democratic, social and political rights and interests of the working people, and its consistent struggle against the enmity towards the foreigners and said: "This policy of the GCP, is an important factor in reinforcing the unity of action of all progressive people in F. Germany from Turkey. The more the struggle of the foreign workers in F. Germany for equal rights is bound to the struggle of the local working class for its democratic and social rights, the more successful will be this struggle. The CPT is the consistent defender of the Leninist principle "one country, one class, one party". The representative of the CPT who spoke on the latest developments in Turkey, declared that thousands of fascist terrorists, like Mehmet Ali Ağca who attacked the Pope, are protected in Federal Germany. The representative wished great success to the Congress.

A delegation of the CPT participated in the VI. Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin (SUPWB). The representative of the CPT, in the speech addressing the Congress, pointed out the international situation and the complotts against West Berlin. Underlined the importance of the peace proposals of the XXVI. Congress of the CPSU. The representative said that the communists of West Berlin are ready to overcome the tasks of the 80's, appreciated the struggle of the party highly and said: "The working people of our country know very well the internationalist policy of your party on the foreign workers. The SUPWB which is putting against the efforts of the ruling circles to scatter seeds of enmity among the local and foreign workers the slogan "joint struggle against the common class enemy", is working for the equal social, democratic and political rights of the foreign workers and for the abolition of the discriminative laws and implementations against the foreign workers". The representative of the CPT underlined that the consistent struggle of the SUPWB against all neo-fascists, including the parallel organisations of the fascist MHP in West Berlin, is a strong support to the struggle of the antifascists of our country. The representative spoke on the latest developments in Turkey and explained the aims of the struggle of the CPT.

CPT TOOK PART IN THE THEORETIC CONFERENCES IN MUNICH ON THE "HOUSING PROBLEM" AND IN BUDAPEST ON "THE DIALECTICS OF THE NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL

CPT took part in the theoretic conference of the European communist and workers' parties on "housing problem" which took place on 19-20 March 1981 in Munich organised by the German CP. The representative of the CPT who delivered a report to the conference gave concrete information on the housing problem in Turkey: Every year 1,5 million people are looking for houses; although the need for new houses is 300 000 yearly, only 180 000 houses are built; 60% of the houses in the cities do not have kitchen, bath, WC, electricity, gas and sewerage system; one third of the houses in the cities are the "gecekondu" (small ghetto houses); these gecekondu consist of one or two rooms; these gecekondu which face steadily the danger of being crushed down, are built 70% on public and 30% on private land; 60-75% of the workers are living in the gecekondu; 75% of the gecekondu are in 5 big cities; the rent of a gecekondu equals approximately the minimum wage; the rent of a three room flat is 3 times the minimum wage; in rural areas 2,7 persons live in one room; only 41% of the rural buildings are saved; 80% of the village houses have no kitchen, 30% no WC, 98% no water system; 100 000 people in Turkey are living in the caves; 98% of the house-building is in the hands of the private sector; with the 33% of the national income only 2.5 houses per thousand people are built and these are very unsound because of the stealing from the materials. The representative of the CPT said that with the initiative of the progressive trade unions and municipalities, the service of cheap houses for the working people started, but after the 12 September coup, such activities are stopped. The representative of the CPT declared also the demands of the CPT and other progressive forces on the housing problem.

The representative of the CPT participated in the theoretic conference in Budapest organised by the CC of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the journal Problems of Peace and Socialism on 5-7 May 1981 with the theme "the dialectics of the national and international". The representative of the CPT explained how the dialectics of the national and international is reflected in the struggle of the working class in the last years. Handled the question under the headings "struggle for peace and detente", "international solidarity actions", relations with the socialist countries", and "the national question in Turkey". Gave information how deeply the problems of peace and socialism were tackled by the publications and educational programmes of the progressive trade unions. The representative underlined that the struggle to defend peace, is interrelated with the struggle for national liberation against imperialism and NATO. Explained the obstacles in front of the struggle for peace and disarmament in Turkey where the results of the Second World War are not experienced directly. Spoke on the lie "Soviet threat" and ideological struggle against this lie. The representative of the CPT who pointed out that the international solidarity actions in Turkey have increased, said that the progressive forces besides the communists, and the working class are understanding the importance of the internationalist solidarity much better, and underlined the importance of the ideological struggle in order to achieve the comprehension of the necessity of the solidarity with the socialist countries. Said that the interest in the peaceful policy of the socialist countries and in the economic relations depending on

equal rights and mutual benefit with them is increasing among the masses. Reminded the words of comrade İ.Bilen, General Secretary of the CC of the CPT: "We have drawn from the international experiences and our experiences the following lesson: the victory is only available through the faithfulness to Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism". The representative of the CPT who spoke on the national question in Turkey said that the CPT is teaching the Turkish working people the national and social suppression on the Kurdish people, and on the other hand the Kurdish working people about the necessity of the joint struggle of the democratic forces and the unity of the working class. The representative of the CPT finished the report as the following:

"The ruling junta in Turkey prohibited all legal mass organisations. All fundamental democratic rights and freedoms are abolished. But we are sure that the experiences won by the vanguard sections of the working class make a solid foundation for us to build on also today, under such difficult conditions."

— from party organs —

Atılım, 1 June 1981

WHAT KIND OF TRADE UNIONS?

The preparations to pass a new law on trade unions have been intensified. It is said that the "Labour Commission" will meet in the following months and the representatives of the government, of employers and on behalf of the working class of Türk-İş will give the last shape of the new law. The Union of Chambers, under the domination of the monopolies, in their 1981 report, are demanding the administrative and monetary control of the trade unions. Organisations of the employers like TİSK, TUSİAD have prepared also similar law drafts. The leadership of Türk-İş is abstaining from raising its voice and putting its view on this vital issue which is interesting the bread, the job and the future of millions of working people. The preparation of the standpoint of Türk-İş is assigned to the "commission" on the eve of May.

The leadership of Türk-İş has not used the existing facilities in its hands to defend the interests of the workers. Will it express the real demands of the workers at a Labour Commission which is founded to hide the fact that the laws on preparation are for the benefit of the monopolies? The working class must say its word. The workers are knowing today much better what kind of trade unions are necessary. The workers are demanding unity. What else they have lost and what else they could not achieve, is the result of the absence of the unity. They are knowing this fact. The workers are demanding strong working sphere trade unions, and unity in one confederation on the landscape. But not on the demand of the bosses, with the imposition of the junta or by pressure or because there is no other way. They are demanding the voluntary unity of the workers which will depend on the free decision of the workers. The workers which will depend on the free decision of the workers. The workers are

Orpen (detained in Istanbul, lawyer), Alp Selek (detained in Istanbul, lawyer), Ataman Tangör (former president of the Chamber of the Doctors in İzmir, professor, detained in İzmir), Oya Tangör (detained in İzmir, assistant in the Aegean University), Nedim Tarhan (imprisoned in Ankara, former mp of RPP, president of the Association of Rural Cooperatives), İlgı Varışlı (detained in Ankara, lawyer), Mehdi Zana (imprisoned in Diyarbakır, former mayor of Diyarbakır).

The newspaper Cumhuriyet wrote on 24. 6. 1981 that Güner Eliçin, former president of the Chamber of the Architects in İzmir was also detained on 20.6. 1981. The detention period lasts 90 days, and so the detainees could be tortured easily. On the other hand, all of the detainees and some of the prisoners are prohibited to contact their relatives and lawyers.

The repression on the press

The repression on the press mounted during June. Mehmet Kemal Kurşunluoğlu (61), the columnist of Cumhuriyet was detained with the accuse, he had brought the generals in power into a comic situation and criticised them. Erhan Tuşkan responsible director of "The world of the Youth" was sentenced to 11 years imprisonment because of two articles. Tuşkan was sentenced before, as the responsible of the journal "Progressive Patriotic Youth", also to 11 years imprisonment. Aydın Şenesen, the responsible director of "Politika" got again from another court case 1,5 years imprisonment. Rıfat Ilgaz, a famous play writer (71) was detained. He has tuberculosis and one lung of him was taken by surgical operation. Okay Gönensin, responsible director of Cumhuriyet, and Oktay Akbal, columnist, were sentenced to 4.500TL money punishment. The release demand of İlhami Soysal, journalist- writer, was rejected for the second time. Seydali Gönen, caricaturist of Dünya, and Abdullah Gelgeç, the responsible director were sentenced to 5 500TL money punishment. Örsan Öymen, columnist of Milliyet was detained for one night because of an article he has written 1979. The novel "The Fine Rose of my Mind" of Adalet Ağaoğlu, was seized by the martial law. One TV producer was dismissed because of the documentary film "Anarchy and terror". As the result of repressions, two TV functionaries had to demand their retirement, and two their deporture to another jobs.

The famous singer Selda Bağcan, detained in Istanbul, accused with "propagating communism" in her record made 1978. Tarık Akan, the actor of the film "The Herd" which is well known in the world public opinion was detained because he has criticised the sencerorship in a concert he has given abroad.

The trials, resolutions, and circulars

The court-case against the 13 members of the workers' chorus who sang the International at the last Congress of Maden-İş (Metal Workers' Trade Union) ended. The workers got 5,5 years imprisonment, 22 months exile and perpetual ban from the public rights

In the martial law court Ankara, Ömer Ada, president of the Mechanical Engineers' Chamber, and 19 functionaries are tried with "propagating communism". They are accused with the speeches delivered at the 6th Congress of the organisation, January 1980.

Behice Boran, chairwoman of the Workers' Party of Turkey and Gültekin Gazioğlu, president of Teachers' Associations, are dismissed from Turkish citi-

zenship. Every thing owned by Boran and Gazioğlu are expropriated.

The "National Security Council" issued a resolution with the number 52, and precised the ban on political activity and propaganda. According to this resolution, the functionaries and members of the banned parties are prohibited severly from political activity, from evaluating the past, present day and future of Turkey. After this, Bülent Ecevit, former president of the RPP had to give up writing articles in "Arayış", the journal he is publishing after 12 September 1980. The resolution also forbides any comment on court cases opened, and on the tried organisations. But, the reactionary press can go on to comment on the court-case against DİSK and is justifying the punishments demanded by the military presecuter.

With another circular, it is prohibited to make any announcements on the state enterprises. For example, a worker dismissed from a state enterprise, in case he is telling this to another person, will be regarded as announcing the "state secrets".

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IS DEMANDED FOR 52 FUNCTIONARIES OF DISK

According to an indictment one can meet only very rare, the 52 functionaries of DİSK (Confederation of Progressive Trade Unions of Turkey) are demanded to be executed. The indictment prepared by colonel Süleyman Takkeci, chief prosecutor of the martial law court of Istanbul, was announced on 25 June 1981 by the Turkish Radio and Television, interrupting the normal programm. This court case is qualified by the progressive circles of Turkey as a scandal.

The names of the trade unionists for whom capital punishment is demanded, are:

President: Abdullah Baştürk Members of the Executive Council: Rıza Güven, Fehmi Işıklar, Mukbil Zırtıloğlu, Süleyman Çelebi: Former members of the Executive Council: Celal Küçük, Kemal Nebioğlu, Tuncer Kocamanoğlu, Mustafa Aktolgalı. Members of the Bureau: Selahattin Sayın, Halil Hayta, Kemal Yılmaz, Ali Şahin, Mehmet Mıhlacı, Kenan Akman, Niyazi Kuas, Mustafa Karadayı, İsmet Cantekin, İ. Hakkı Öcal, Bergüzar Can, Demirhan Tuncay, Nusret Aydın, Rıdvan Budak, Ekrem Akkuş, Durmuş Ali Yalnız, Tahir Güner, Akçin Koç, Yalçın Talaka, Özcan Keskeç. Members of the Hounor Commissison: Ergun Faruk Erdem, Talat Öz, Türker Azaklı, Ali Taşer, İsmail Çalışkan, Cemal Arslan, Osman Özkan, Şaban Aydın. Members of the Control Commission: Fikri Tanta, Mehmet Bekiroğulları, İsmail Özbiçer, Kemal Akar, Ali Kocaman. Regional representatives: Ali Kaya, Yusuf Yürekli, Saim Akbulut, Recep Koç, Tayyar Elmas, Rafet Demirel, Süleyman Turan, Hasan Kahraman, Celal Alçinkaya.

The contents of the indictment

The indictment announced to the press by the prosecutor Süleyman Takkeci, is claiming that DİSK "used the innocent people and the workers' masses through its actions as a weapon, has steadily put upon the state pressure from economic, political and social aspects pressure, with the idea of creating a milieu of revolt and revolution has undermined the authority of the state and its functioning, carried out such actions and brought Turkey at the end to the coup of 12 September 1980."

The prosecutor declared that all affiliated trade unions to DİSK will be charged also separately. Besides, all personalities, organisations and institutions who and which were in unity of mind and action with DİSK will be taken into the framework of this court case which is still including 2000 functionaries and members of DİSK. Thus, every person, every organisation supporting DİSK will be tried.

This indictment is also a juridical scandal, since it is including also those actions of DİSK which were already discussed in different courts and ended already.

Any action of DİSK, according to the indictment, has any relation with a "terrorist act". On contrary, the number of the members of DİSK who were killed 1969-1979 by fascist and Maoist terrorists is 21. This number is much greater 1979-1980, and on 22 July 1980 Kemal Türkler, the former president of DİSK and the president of the Metal Workers' Trade Union, was murdered with the command of Alpaslan Türkeş, "führer" of NAP. In the indictment, the following actions of DİSK are stated to be the reason of the demand of the capital punishment :The general strike and great action on 15-16 June 1970 (organised against the anti-worker changes in the law of trade unions, the change was hindered), the action on 16 September 1976 (organised against the founding of the reactionary state security courts (these courts could not be founded at that time), the action of 20 March 1981 (was organised to protest the murder of 7 students in the University of Istanbul by the fascists), the action of 30 April 1980 (general strike to protest the prohibition of the celebration of the May Day). DİSK is accused also with the traditionazing the legal May Day celebrations in Turkey during last years. Another accuse against DİSK is that it has organised strikes in order to achieve wage increases, social rights, and to defend the democratic rights and freedoms.

Who is the prosecutor Süleyman Takkeci?

The chief prosecutor of the martial law of Istanbul, colonel Süleyman Takkeci, was also one of the prosecutors of the repressive regime of 12 March 1971-73. Takkeci, depending on statements taken under brutal tortures, accused numerous persons with burning the ship named "Marmara". After some time, it came out, that this court case is depending on false evidences and lies taken under torture. All of the charged ones were acquitted. Takkeci was also the prosecutor of the "Madanoğlu process" during the same regime against the Kemalists. In this court case, numerous patriotic officers and members of the army were tried with the demand of execution. After some time, it came out, that all of the statements in this court case were false and taken under tortures. All of the tried ones were acquitted.

The prosecutor of the court-case against DİSK, played also an active role in the release of the arms and heroin smugglers who were arrested after the coup of 12 September 1980. İdris Özbilir, one of the smugglers declared that another colonel advised to him to go to Takkeci when he is in difficulty. Takkeci, who has played an active role in the release of the smugglers, organised on the same days a campaign. In delivering some materials to the reactionary daily Tercüman about DİSK, he tried to divert the attention of the public opinion from the case of the smugglers on DİSK.

THE CONTINUING ATTACKS ON THE RIGHTS OF THE WORKERS

The attacks on the rights of the working class are continuing in different forms, from the 12 September 1980 on.

Recently, the dismissals have increased. The information, that the resolution of the junta forbidding the dismissals without the knowledge of the martial law authorities is going to be lifted, is spread. On 1 June 1981, 1600 workers out of 2600 from the steel factory of Karabük were put into the street. On 2 June 1981, the workers protested in front of the factory, but they were dissolved forcefully by the security forces. 20 workers were detained. On 29 June 1981, the car factory Renault in Bursa dismissed 677 workers and technicians.

After the 25% price increase on bread in Ankara, a worker family of four persons has to spend a quarter of the gross minimum wage which was decided to be 10 000 TL only for bread. State Planning Organisation declared that the number of the unemployed is exceeding 5 millions, the number of the covert unemployed is over 10 millions. The majority of the unemployed are the youngsters between 20-30 ages. According to this statement, one third of the population is unemployed in Turkey.

Under such conditions, the High Arbitrary Council, set up from the representatives of the state, employees and the still open trade union center Türk-İş to decide the wages, is continuing to dictate very low wage increases. This council opposed recently the wage increases achieved by the trade unions before the 12 September coup and qualified them as "ideological" ones.

SOLIDARITY WITH DEMOCRATS AND PEACE FORCES OF TURKEY

The solidarity with democrats and peace forces of Turkey is raising. On the eve of June, "The Solidarity Committee with the democrats of Turkey" was formed in Sweden under the presidency of Anita Gradin, mp from the Social Democrat Party and member of the Political Commission of the European Parliament. Scientists, journalists, trade unionists, mp's from different parties, as well as members and functionaries of the progressive organisations of the workers and democrats from Turkey in Sweden participated in the forming of the committee. This committee held a press conference on 9 June 1981 in Stockholm and called the public to raise the solidarity with the democrats of Turkey.

At the "Disarmament Conference" organised by the World Peace Council (WPC) and the Peace Committee of Sweden on 6-8 June 1981, a resolution on solidarity with the peace forces of Turkey is approved. According to the proposal of Romesh Chandra, president of the WPC, the conference adopted the speech of the representative of the peace-forces of Turkey as the resolution for solidarity which indicates among others: "To silence the progressive forces in Turkey is a great danger for peace in Europe as well as in the world." On the other hand, WPC appealed all national peace committees through a letter to raise the solidarity with the democrats and peace-forces of Turkey. In this letter the WPC underlined that this is important for securing peace in the region, as well as in the world.

The delegation of Finland to the Stockholm conference announced that it is going also to form a solidarity committee with the people of Turkey.

After the indictment against DİSK was made public, the international solidarity with DİSK and the working class of Turkey is raising.

The organs of the fraternal parties are publishing protest articles. "Rizospastis", central organ of the CP of Greece, "Haravgi", central organ of AKEL issued articles with the heading: "Hands off DİSK". They point out on the actions of DİSK for the interest of the working class and against the fascist terror and condemn the demand of capital punishment for the leaders. Haravgi appreciates the position of DİSK in the Cyprus problem and says: "Our people is loving and respecting such an organisation". Pravda, organ of the CPSU, Unsere Zeit, organ of the German CP, Morning Star, organ of the CP of Great Britain, Die Wahrheit, organ of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin, and organs of the numerous fraternal parties reported and commented on this event. Also the Komsomolskaya Pravda, Trud, and other organs of the trade unions and youth organisations dealt with this court case.

Otto Kersten, general secretary of ICFTU sent a telegramm to General Evren, head of the junta, and demanded the stop of the demand of capital punishment against the leaders of DİSK. General Labour Federation affiliated to ICFTU declared that this problem will be discussed in the meeting of ICFTU in July.

The International Association of Democratic Lawyers adopted a report and sent it to the Political Commission of the European Council. In this report, it is stated that the trials against the trade unionist who are known with their struggle against any kind of terror, and the anti-democratic implementations are contradicting with the European Convention of Human Rights which is signed also by Turkey.

The WFTU issued a statement and protested the punishments of the workers who have sang the international. Textile Workers Trade Union International and Public Workers' Trade Union International affiliated to the WFTU called all national organisations to raise the solidarity with DİSK. Textile International sent a protest letter to the prime minister Uluşu and Labour minister Esener.

"Flashes", news letter of the WFTU published an article on the trampling of the rights of the workers in Turkey. This article which is republished by many trade union organs, among them also by Trud, organ of the Soviet trade unions, says: "In regard with the worsening situation, it is an urgent task to raise the international solidarity with the workers in Turkey and with their democratic and professional organisations, in order to achieve the implementation of the trade union and democratic rights and the respect of the human rights".

WHAT KIND OF "CONSTITUTIONAL ASSEMBLY"?

The National Security Council, consisting of five generals, decided the law on the "Constitutional Assembly" which is going to be shown to the European public as a "step towards democracy". It is declared that this "Constitutional Assembly" will consist of the National Security Council and the "Consultative Assembly". The "Consultative Assembly" will constitute from 160 members. 120 of them will be proposed by the governors of the provinces and the junta will appoint the convenient persons to the "Consultative Assembly". These

people must have high education.

The other 40 persons will be appointed to the "Consultative Assembly" directly by the junta. These people do not have to finish high education. All of the members of the "Consultative Assembly" should not have any relation with any political party the activities of which are prohibited after the 12 September coup.

So, this "Consultative Assembly" the members of which will be decided by the National Security Council, is going to determine the important changes in the political structure of the country and the election law, law on the political parties as well as the new constitution.

THE IDEOLOGICAL ATTACKS OF IMPERIALISM

On 31 May 1981 the "Turkish-Atlantic Association" held a symposium in Istanbul. The meeting was on the topic "The foreign policy of Atatürk". The reporters, the majority of them were from the most reactionary circles, tried to distort the relations between Turkey and the Soviet Union, claiming that these relations were and are "temporary". This thesis which is defended among others by Prof. Salim Burçak, Hasan Köni, found its most open and synical expression in the speech of Prof. Fahir Armaoğlu, the foreign policy columnist of the reactionary daily Tercüman. In his speech, Armaoğlu defended the idea that "Lenin has formulated the theory of imperialism in order to instigate the national liberation movement".

On 14-17 June a "Turkish-American Conference" was held in Ankara where delegations of the Strategic Surveys Institute of Georgetown (USA) and the Foreign Policy Institute of Ankara participated in. Such famous persons were present in the delegation of the USA: Richard Haas (director of the regional security of the military-political bureau), George Harris (the director of the Near East Department of the CIA), Robert Komer (exco-worker of NATO, former ambassador of USA to Ankara, responsible of the pacification actions in Vietnam, consultant of Reagan on security issues), Allan Howe, Robert Mc Ginn (assistant directors of the Morgan Guarantee), Paul Henze (former consultant of the national security council, USA). This meeting was closed to the press. The most important speech delivered from the American side was held by Robert Komer who is also one of the "fathers" of the Rapid Deployment Force. He demanded in this speech from Turkey such things: An American-Turkish axis must be formed. Turkey must help the USA in defending the Gulf. Within NATO, Turkey must act not together with the Western European countries, but with the USA. Komer demanded furthermore the change of the relations between Turkey and the Soviet Union, and demanded that these should go out of the framework of good neighbourliness and cooperation. He said that the rulers of Turkey should officially declare, that "Soviet Union is behind the violence actions and terror in Turkey". Such demands in such a meeting arose the protest of the progressive circles in Turkey. Some delegates from the Turkish side expressed their discontent in various forms. But, on the other hand, some representatives, like Taner Baytok from the ministry of foreign affairs drove the attention with speeches containing the lie "Soviet threat".

WHERE THE AUTHOR OF "WEAK LINK" MANAGED TO COME?

The group "İşçinin Sesi" which has its base in London and is lead by a former party member who is using the names Veli Dursun and R. Yürükoğlu, intensified its publications in foreign languages. This group which is qualifying itself as "CPT-Leninists", is claiming to hold a II. Conference and to call a congress.

As known, the group "İşçinin Sesi" tried to dictate its "left" sectarian, "left" opportunist and adventurist line which it has developed 1977-1979 on the party. With the newspaper "İşçinin Sesi" (Voice of the worker) it organised a synical attack against the Leninist line of the CPT, against the policy of the unity of the working class and national democratic front. The views of this group were rejected by the party. 1979, the CC has critised them. Then after, Veli Dursun and the members of this group are expelled from the party, because they moved openly against the Leninist unity of the CPT, and they trampled the party discipline, as well as the rules of conspiracy. On February 1980, Atılım, central organ of the CC of the CPT wrote: "It is impossible to be a minor enemy of the party. The enmity against the party will sooner or later last in counter-revolutionary." Indeed, this group became a tool of attack against the CPT in the hands of the ruling classes and the Maoists. The political developments, on the other hand, proved the falseness of the thesis of this group like "there is a revolutionary situation in Turkey", or "fascism or revolution".

Yürükoğlu who has continued to spread his wrong views in the English booklet "Socialism will win" published September 1980, has managed to come with his present day position to the parallel of imperialism and the most reactionary circles.

First of all, Yürükoğlu is undermining the importance of the peace struggle. He is claiming: "Every period of peace, is a period of preparation for war" (İşçinin Sesi, No: 142, p.3) He is saying that the general line to defend peace since the Second World War lasted in the "shift of the world communist movement to right". (No: 140, p.7). These views resemble with the thesis of Mao Tse-Tung claiming the "unavoidableness of a new world war". These have, on the other hand parallel aspects with the views of the Reagan administration that "there are more important things than to defend peace". Thus, these are contradicting the resolutions of the XXVI. Congress of the CPSU, as well as the views of the fraternal parties, national liberation movements and other parties who took part in this congress.

Atılım wrote on 1 April 1981 in the article "the measure of anti-Sovietism": "In order to prevent the dissolution in his ranks, Yürükoğlu attacks not only the CPT, but also the general positions of the world communist movement". Yürükoğlu in "Socialism will win" is claiming: "The situation in the TKP to a great extent finds its source in the present day of the world communist movement." (p.21), "Today the ideological unity of the world communist movement has disintegrated." (p.21), "This started before the dissolution of Comintern" (p.22), "the world communist movement shifted as a whole to right" (p.21). Atılım, in its April 1981 issue, writes on Yürükoğlu who is claiming to act in order to "destroy the CPT": "Does the critic of the policy of the CPSU not intend to shake the faith of the young revolutionaries to the Leninist policy of the CPSU?".

In his booklet "Socialism will win", Yürükoğlu tries to bring the CPT and the

CPSU against each other by saying: "The communist movement of Turkey will not be tail of any tickle line or interest", "we must ourselves path our revolution bearing in the mind that mistakes can be made by the world communist movement" (p.35)

"İşçinin Sesi" is qualifying the present ruling military dictatorship as a fascist one. In order to justify this, it is rejecting the definition of fascism by Dimitroff, by the VII. Congress of the Comintern. It says: "Fascism is the open dictatorship of the finance capital which is joining the support of the whole bourgeoisie" (İşçinin Sesi, No: 151/152, p.9). Depending on this definition, it is accusing the CPT and the CPSU to evaluate the present regime wrong.

The group "İşçinin Sesi" which is accusing the leaders of the CPT as well as the world communist movement to shift to the right, is defending on the problem of Poland same views with the counter-revolutionaries and those who ignore the general laws of the development of socialism. It is claiming that in socialist countries "the democratisation is behind", and "it is prohibited to express different views" (No: 140, p.8-10). Thus, in the name of "critical solidarity" it is solidarising with the counter-revolutionary forces and revisionists who are not defending a Marxist-Leninist position against them.

R. Yürükoğlu and "İşçinin Sesi", who have become on the national scale a tool of attack on the CPT in the hands of the ruling classes and Maoist provocateurs, are becoming speedily on the international scale a tool of attack on real socialism and world communist movement in the hands of imperialism and right and "left" opportunism.

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TO THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CANADA

Esteemed comrades,

On behalf of all communists of Turkey and of the working class of our country, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkey congratulates the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of Canada and sends militant revolutionary greetings.

The Communist Party of Canada which has defended the interests and rights of the working class and working people of Canada along 60 years and under legal and illegal conditions, is today in the frontmost line of the struggle waged against the exploitation of the monopolies, anti-worker and people-hostile efforts of the trans-national corporations, and for the fundamental democratic changes. It is staying in the frontmost line of the struggle against the policy of confrontation and escalating the arm race of imperialism which is threatening the whole mankind, and for peace, disarmament and detente. It is working for the reinforcement of the unity of the world communist movement on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The Communist Party of Turkey is struggling under hard conditions to establish the united front of all national democratic forces against the pressure and blackmail of US administration and the bosses of NATO on our country, against the repressions of the military regime on the progressive forces, against the anticommunist efforts of the most reactionary circles inside and outside the junta, against the wild exploitation of the monopolies, for the all rights of the working class and working people, for national independence,

peace and democracy.

The Communist Party of Turkey wishes that the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of Canada be a year of further new successes in the cause of peace and socialism.

With our communist greetings

1 June 1981

İ. Bilen
General Secretary
CC, CPT

TO THE PRESIDENTIAL BOARD OF TSİP(*)

Esteemed friends,

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkey, I send our militant revolutionary greetings on the occasion of the 7th anniversary of the founding of TSİP.

The Communist Party of Turkey is laying a great importance for the forming of the common struggle platform of all revolutionary and democratic forces, above all of the defenders of the scientific socialism, to pave the way for a front which is against the arms race instigated by the USA and the ruling circles of NATO, against the danger of a nuclear war, against the dictates of imperialism on our region and our country, against the attacks of the collaborating monopolies on the rights of the working people, and against the anti-democratic repression and terror of the military junta. Our party is hoping that the 7th anniversary of the founding of TSİP will be a forward step in this regard and wishes TSİP success in its work in this regard.

13 June 1981

With our communist greetings
İ. Bilen
General Secretary
CC, CPT

TO THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF GREECE

Esteemed comrades,

We share with the communists of Greece, with the working class and people of Greece their deep sorrow over the death of comrade Apostolos Grozos.

Comrade A. Grozos was an experienced leader of the working class and a prominent internationalist who has joined the working class movement from his youth on and who has passed through hard and long class struggles.

Comrade A. Grozos fought from the very beginning on in the rows of the Communist Party of Greece for national independence, democracy, and socialism and occupied duties in its highest responsible organs. He was the honour president of the Communist Party of Greece. He remained faithful to Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism until the last days of his life. He was a close friend of all peoples who are fighting for national liberation, also of our people and of the working class of Turkey.

We, the communists of Turkey will carry always the memory of comrade A. Grozos in our hearts. We want once more to convey our condolences to you and to his family over the death of comrade A. Grozos.

26 June 1981

İ. Bilen
General Secretary
CC, CPT

(*) Socialist Workers' Party of Turkey

